## GREAT SCANDAL.

Tilton Continues To Tell His Story of the Case.

SOME NEW LETTERS.

Loving Correspondence Between Man and Wife.

**TOUCHING YET UNEASY NOTES** 

An Afternoon Devoted to Documentary Evidence.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION BEGUN.

Tracy Still Absent Preparing His Address.

A muddy day, a dingy court room, a big audience, and Theodore Tilton, tall and coloriess, the chair, commenced yesterday's proceedings.

To avoid publicity, which grows more and more disagreeable and inconsiderate every day, Mrs. Tilton and her party came in early, soon after haifpast ten. There were four in this party-Mrs. Field, Mrs. Shearman, a new arrival and Mrs. Fitton. Behind these, quite retired, were a veiled lady in black, who appeared to be enjoying herself, and a young, almost child-like girl, who seemed a little out of place in such an assembly.

ing hour were of the probabilities of the verdict, the effect of Tilton's testimony on the jury, his ability as a witness compared to Moulton, and the

probable duration of the trial.

It is generally said that Tilton's story reads bet ter than it is delivered, its explanatory and full style striking the understanding with more clearness than upon the ear. His counsel were fully satisfied with him on Tuesday, and, in general estimation, he has acquitted himself as well as sould be expected under the trying circumstances. Yesterday he wore a rough, long overcoat, a gold fob chain, a gold ring, a gold hand or elligy pin in his lavendar scarf, and a broad collar. His suit of the man was purely and wholly one at bay and with difficulty. There was nothing of that grand and overpowering sentiment of revenge which some distant correspondents have seen. The face was almost meek, except that there was a mind

Mr. Beecher came into court with his wife, making no remark to anybody. She was dressed warmly in black, looked serious and severe, and after giving a sort of black regard to the witness, she sat nodding, except when interrupted or

Mr. Beecher has worn successively very differ ent countenances as this trial has proceeded. When it began before Judge McCue, and the to Judge Nellson, Mr. Beecher had a robust, worldly figure and countenance, and attracted attention in court for a sort of ultra-professional, ever-intellectual appearance.

Mr. Beecher was not much in Court when the Jury was drawn, but the quality of the men who reacaed that box impressed most beholders. They seemed to be well meaning, just men, ranging from impressible youth up to snowy age, mainly men in middle life, and with four or five strong aces shining out. Their attention since they wer lworn in has justified this opinion of them. The breman, appointed by the Judge, has been one of the most attentive persons ever seen in Court. If he were receiving a salary of \$10,000 a year, with ould not be more devoted.

several men upon it of strong religious convic-tions, brought Mr. Beecher to face the second

He had lost two days soliciting a Judge whom Beneral Tracy, though abetted by a host of volumseers. In fact, this jury is a sound jury, if such a thing can be had. There is no truth in the story about one of the jurymen spending a night wit one of the counsel for the defence; for we have testimony from the counsel on the other side to

making through the press was over. The reports, sopiously printed, have generally been attached to good natured descriptive sketches, and the public has become used to them and readily perceives where there is a bias. The people have a right to know how the coun-

sellors, chief figures, ushers, and so forth, behave, what they look like, and what fun, suggestiveness or correlation is struck out in the course of each try these people upon their behavior in court, but not upon the facts before they have all been ad-

therefore, like Mr. Tilton's, has grown lenger and more serious as it became certain that this was to be a trial at law and not in the parior. He was not less attentive and serious when Frank Moulton gave his intense and nervous testimony, and on

isputed points was permitted to explain himself.
Moulton's triumph as a witness was also intensicounsel. In fact, when Moulton disappeared Tracy disappeared, and has not been in court

THE EMBARRASSMENT. Then came such embarrassments as Judge Porter's illness, so that the visible work for the de-tence has for several days been done by Mr. Evarts sione, who is understood to have been retained by raie College. In the organization of Mr. Beecher's sounsel some persons are said to have been miffed. The remaining counsel, although superior men, have not appeared to work in conjunction and by reliefs like the counsel for the plaintiff.

Mr. Beecher's address, therefore, has change for the better ever since the opening day. Th finmmery of flowers and handshakings has been put away. Mrs. Tilton's party still re-main, doubtless of their own selection, but daily interviews have ceased between them and Mr. Beecher's family, and it was not until Theodore Tilton took the stand that Mr. Beecher and party recovered some of their joyance. Tilton began his evidence with an impov-prished spirit. During the first day he was not impressive, and teliing his own story of conjuga, infidelity he unpleasantly affected the nerves of the auditors. However, as it was a hard story to tell, there seemed some excuse for getting it was to be taken off the stand by his counsel; out on the second day, when he reappeared, his mancame accustomed to him. Toward noon be railed, and his narrative began to interest the jury and

andience. His lawyers leit the spark of recogni-tion, and that afternoon he made quite a stout Yesterday he finished all that was vital of his examination in very good style. Fair judges said that he left the witness box shorn of none of his peculiarities, but recognized as a possible portrait of an injured person. He did not, during all this examination, say anything bitter as to either his wife or Mr. Beecher. The tone of his testimony was severe, but except for the document pro-

pression than if related in the third person and by a waolly different man.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

When it was supposed Thron had been excused

some correspondence was brought forward, and from the low tone in which the plaintiff's counsel spoke there was a supposition in the Court that the other side had been in possession of it. It ap-peared, however, that the plaintiff desired to put it in to show the loving relations between himself and his wife before Mr. Beecher's advent.. The counsel on the other side demanded that it be ad-

words between Evarts and Beach.

The afternoon was, therefore, taken up with the reading of a much pleasanter class of documents than have heretofore been attested. Truly or falsely a home, almost an ideal one, was illustrated by the admissions of man and wife. A literary critic could have drawn a strong distinction between the inter-dependent, presumable, haleyon character of these domestic letters and the infused, lightning-edged, all-awatened, yet uneasy letters, which constituted another batch in this great issue, which have not been adduced and may not be at all.

On the whole, the story, as the plaintiff wants is related, is getting to the jury in its entirety, scarcely influenced by the nature or appearance of the personages who tell it. When the de ence comes in we shall probably have equally consecutive and authentic confirmations of another theory. And both theories the great jury of the

nam, of the Episcopal Church of Massachusetts; Eustis, the renowned stroke oar of Wesleyan; Rev. Dr. Manning, of the South Reformed church Davis, the prosecutor of District Attorney Britton.

Rev. Dr. Manning, of the South Reformed church of Brooklyn; State Senator Pierce and Colonel Davis, the prosecutor of District Attorney Britton. THE RVIDENCE.

When the jury had taken their seats and answered to the call Judge Fullerton resumed his examination of Theodore Inition.

The witness stated—I think that the first intimation that I had that the council of the church was likely to be held was given to me by Mr. Beecher at Mr. Moniton's house one Sunday afternoon; I think it was the second Sunday afternoon; I think it was in the early part of November, 1873; I called at Mr. Moulton's house one Sunday and Mr. Beecher was there and he spoke to me of my speech at the church and of the action of the church with reference to Mr. Haliday's charges; Mr. Haliday had published a card as cierk of the church, certifying that my retirement from the church and the erasure of my usme from the roll was without a reflection on me; this was published in the Swa, and a good many comments were made upon it—mischlevous comments—and that in the neighboring churches, Dr. Budington's and Dr. Storra' churches, sand a good many members of those churches were taking steps to call a council, on the ground that it was against Congregational usage that a memoer should be dismissed as I was; a esaid he thought it was a most mischlevous sentiment, and recommended me to go and see Mr. Haliday, and thus see for myself the extent of the danger which threatened us; he also made some observations with respect to our joint action respecting the proposed council; he said that a council was always a dangerous thing—that nobody could ever tell when it would end or what would result from It, and he asked me if I had any advice to suggest to him in the matter; I told nim I was not familiar with ecclesiastical laws, and could not nelp him; he then said, as nearly as I told

June, 1874.

Mr. Fuilerton—How long after that was this Bacon letter? Titon's regulation of his own case was seen when Mr. Fullerton asked this question.

I published the Bacon letter."

Fullerton, loss a moment, said—"Did you ever task to him about the Bacon letter?"

This could not have been, as the previous answer

Tilton replied that he did have a talk about what afterward made the charges of the Bacon letter." That this was meant to be the question was plain, and Judge Fullerton re-adapted the

Perhaps a part of the examination might have been more put and brist, if the witness had not been his own examiner so directly.

been hore pat and orist, it the witness had not been his own examiner so directly.

Witness then continued—I cannot fix the date; I think it was the middle of April, 1874; I told Mr. Beecher that was a grave charge to come from Dr. Bacon and I would not sit still under any such imputation, and I said to Mr. Beecher:—"You must correct this or I shall be compelled to do so; you may correct it in your own way, but if it is leit to me to correct I must do it in a more serious way;" I said to him on that occasion:—"I am not willing to be put before the world as the creature of mine;" this interview which I had with Mr. Beecher was one to which I had summoned him to be present when Mr. Shearman had presented an apology; I also recollect as that interview taking with Mr. Shearman on receiving his apology; I do not recollect any further tak with Mr. Beecher; Mr. Shearman was present at that interview; Mr. Beecher and Mr. Shearman did not leave together; Mr. Shearman was present at that interview; Mr. Beecher left first; he was summoned to the interview through Mr. Moulton's house; that was the last time I recollect exchanging words with Mr. Beecher; the letter you have handed me is in my handwriting; I sent it to Mr. Mr. Mr. Fullerton—The letter is produced by the

handed me is in my manufacture.

Mr. Fullerton—The letter is produced by the other side upon my call.

Mr. Evaria—This is a letter from Mr. Thiron to Mr. Beecher. I suppose it is admissible from the fact that he wrote such a letter to Mr. Beecher.

There is no evidence further than that.

fact that he wrote such a letter to Mr. Beecher. There is no evidence jurther than that.

Mr. Fullerton then read:—

\*\*MW LETTER.\*\*

Mr. Fullerton then read:—

\*\*SIMP WARD BERGHER:—

\*\*ISSOLDER ACE, May 2, 1874.

\*\*SIMP WARD BERGHER:—

\*\*SIMP WARD BERGHER:—

\*\*SIMP Have just this morning heard to my surprise and sorrow from Mr. Carpenter, whose good will toward both you and I is unquestionable, and he counselled me concerning the use of your money, industness and good offices for the enlargement of the capital of the Golden Age. \*\* arpenier mentioned to me also your saying to him that under certain conditions. Involving certains disavowals by me, a sum of money could and would be raised to send me and my jamily to Europe. Of course, you need no assurance that such an application is unauthorized by me and is repurant to my views. The occasion compels me to state that so long as life and self respect contitue to exist in my breast I shall be debarred from receiving, directly of indirectly, any favor at your hand. The reason for this on my part you know as well as I do Yours, truly. The FODORE TILTON.

The reading of the above letter from Tilton to Beecher made a profound impression on the Court. Read by Fullerton's efficient voice, and in Tilton's efficient composition, it rolled into the jury's ears, and boge a power of purpose, which, more than anything yet adduced, has sustained the assumption of the plaintiff that he had always repelled pecuniary sid from Mr. Beecher, and took the oc-

tion of the plaintiff that he had always repelled pecuniary aid from Mr. Beecher, and took the occasion of the intervention of an officious friend to repei his pien and the ensuing offer.

Mr. Beecher heard this with a dark face and gravity of manner, making a note, however. One of his sons looked flercely at the witness. The manner of the defendant's consulting lawyers was also a trifle embarrassed. They had this letter among Mr. Beecher's assets for a subsequent use. among Mr. Beecher's assets for a subsequent use, and one more accordant with their line of defence. The jury began the day very attentive to proseedings, looking straight at Tilton and he more

ceedings, looking straight at Tilton and he more at his counsel.

Mr. Fullerton—I have called upon my friend Mr. Shearman for the letter of May 4, 1874, but, masmuch as he cannot find it at once, I shall read it from the book.

Mr. Evarts—A person on writing a letter to three men and proving that he gave it to one of them cannot give it in evidence against the other two unless they are in partnership. Your Honor will note our exception.

Mr. Fullerton then read:

Rev. Hanny Wand Berenen, pastor of the Plymouth church: Rev. S. B. Halliar, associate pastor, and Mr. THORAS G. SHEARMAN, Clerk:—
GENTLEEN—I address through you to the church through the staining Committee, or in any ether mode, private or public:—the Rev. Londard Bason, U. J. Li. M., Moders tor of the recent Compregational Counsul, has seen fit affects the adjournment of that body to propolatin, sublight and reliterate, with again emphasis and with the weight

of something like official anthority, a grave declaration,

which I here quote—namely.

"It was for the Plymouth church," he says, "to vindicate its pastor against a damaxing imputation from one ate its pastor against a damaxing imputation from one of its members, but with great alacity—the pastor inmedit consenting—it three ways the opportunity of immedition." "That act, he continued, "in which the Plymouth church three ways the opportunity its of vindication." "That act, he continued, "in which the Plymouth church three ways has gave occasion or remonstrances from the neighboring churches."

"There are many," he says also, "not only in frooklyn, but cleewhere, who left that the church had not tairly met the question, and by evading the issue had thrown away the opportunity of vindicating its pasor."

The Moderator's declaration is thus made three times over that the Plymouth church, in dealing with my case, threw away its opportunity of vindicating the pastor. This declaration so emphatically repeated by the chief moutapiece of the Council, and put forth by him apparently as an exposition of the Council's views, compels me, as the third party to the controversy, to choose between two alternatives. the chief moutspiece of the Council, and put forth by him apparently as an exposition of the Council's views, compels me as the third party to the controversy, to choose between two alternatives.

One of these is to remain contentedly in the dishonorable position of a man who denles to his former pastor an opportunity for the vindication of that pastor's character—an oftence the more betinous because an unsuitled character and reputation are requisites to his sacred office. The other alternative is for me to restore to his church their lost opportunity for his vindication by presenting myself voluntarily for the same trial to which the church would have power to summon me it I were a member:—a sugrestion which fudging from my past experience; will subject me afresh to the Council these two alternative that he had been all that the Mouent these two alternative which he so the quality requires me to choose the second. I therefore give you notice that if the pastor, or the Examining Committee, or the church as body, desire to repossess the opportunity which the Mouerator is means to all the second. I therefore give you notice that if the pastor, or the Examining Committee, or the church as a body, desire to repossess the opportunity which the Mouerator is made to the second. I therefore give you not not the the Mouerator is made to the the whole which it has been down the formation of the second. I therefore give you not not the the Mouerator is made to the second. I therefore give you not not the the Mouerator is made to the second. I therefore give you not not the third had never parted with it.

I authorize you if such be your pleasure to cite me at any time within the next thirty days to appear at the

or the easter and injurious to the reputation of the church."

My only supulation concerning the trial is that it shall not be held with closed doors, nor in the absence of the pastor. I recret keen'y that the Moderator has imposed on me the necessity for making this communication, for no hing but necessity would extor it. The practical good which I seek to achieve by this proposition is that, whether accepted or declined, it will mether case effectually put an end forever to the Moderator's grave charge that Piproseth church hias been deprived through me of an opportunity to vindicate its pastor, or that its pastor has been by any act of mine deprived of an opportunity to vindicate himself. Trury yours, THEODER TILTON.

Witness then resumed—I first heard of the appointment of the Committee of Piproouth church from Mrs. Tilton at about ten o'clock on either the 5th, 6th or the of July; the correspondence was not published until several days after the appointment of the committee; the correspondence that called the committee into action was published, I believe, on the morning of Saturday, 11th July, 1874.

Mr. Failerton then said—I offer in evidence the

called the committee into action was published, it believe, on the morning of Saturday, 11th July, 1874.

Mr. Fullerton then said—I offer in evidence the correspondence which forced the appointment of that committee:—

Brocklyr, June 27, 1874.

Gentlement—In the present state of the public feeling, I owe it to my triends and to the church and the society over which I am pastor, to have some proper investigation made of the tumors, institutions, or charges made respecting my conduct, as compromised by the late publications made by Mr. Talton. I have thought that both the church and the society should be represented, and I take the liberty of asking the following gentlemen to serve in this inquiry and to do that which truth and justice may require. I beg that ench of the gentlemen named will consider this as if it had been separately and personally sent to him, namely:—From the church—Henry W. Sage, Augustus Storrs, Henry M. Cleveland, From the society—Horace B. Claffin, John Wansow, S. V. White. I desire you, when you have satisfied your-selves by an impartial and thorough examination of all sources of evidence, to communicate to the Examining Committee, or to the church, such action as may then seem to you right and wise.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

witness—I first saw that letter in print on the morning of July 11. Saturday, if I am correct as to the date; i saw either that letter or a similar letter in manuscript the night before in the hands of Henry Day, of Cleveland; that was the cause of my first appearance before the committee, the committee being exclusively a private body, its existence not having been heralded to the public; I heard of the existence of the committee several days previous; my wife remained under my roof up to that time; she left on the morning after the publication of the correspondence of Mr. Beecher notifying the world of the appointment of that committee; I believe it was July 11; she left early in the morning—not against my will; she was a sovereign actor in the business; she never did anything against my will; she had a will of her own and acted accordingly; it was not with my consent; it was to my great surprise and griel; at the same time I did not undertake to restrain her; I never applied any coercion to her in any way.

Mr. Evarts—Tuese are generalities, and I ask that it be stricken out, that "I never applied any coercion to her in any way."

The Judge—Yes, that last clause.

Here something of the old Theodore Titton ap-

Here something of the old Theodore Tilton ap-peared, apparently in his sense of the sovereignty each individual should have; a twinkle of weman's rights and freedom of the wife. The Judge, who had a New York counsellor on the bench with him, said something to counsel and presently ruled Mrs. Tilton's statements to her husband out. Judge Fullerton was very anxious to get this in, but the Judge mildly cut him off.

cheerful. Fullerton's bland persistence, opening his eyes as if an injury had been done inadvertently by the Judge, and pausing for the correction of so great a norror on justice; Beach, raing up with plausibility, beginning surprisedly and end-ing assumptively, drawing a breath now and then very strong and consciously. They have both what the Irishman called "Murtherin" winnin' ways." Meantime Pryor is hunting up an authority to give still further appearance of eternal justice to the matter. The Judge has a way of walving such

wers, which is rather interesting.

Witness-continued—I prepared two reports for the committee; the long one is in evidence; I prepared the short report under the following circumwithese continued—I prepared two reports for the committee; the long one is in evidence; I prepared the short report under the following circumstances:—Mrs. Titton came to me one evening and informed me—this was the 6th or 8th of July—that she had been down to see a committee of Plymouth church, and I asked what committee for he said the committee to inquire into my letter to Dr. Bacon to do away with the scandal, and she said she had denied everything and blotted it all out.

Mr. Evarts—If Your Honor please, the occasion of his preparing this report may perhaps be justified, but what passed between him and his wife on that occasion does not give the right to give the conversation.

The Judge—So I think.

Mr. Beach—I think your objection ought to have come a little earlier.

The Judge—It fixes the occasion.

M. Fullerton—it would certainly be proper and important that this jury should be informed of the circumstances which led to the preparation of that report, because it will not be properly understood another is that she had informed him that she had denied the whole thing.

The Judge—We cannot give that conversation.

Mr. Fullerton—That is a thready in evidence, Of course we don't know what passed between this gentleman and his wite alterward.

The Judge—Withma not, sir.

Mr. Evarts—Go no further in respect to the conversation.

The Judge—Without he can make his explanation.

Mr. Evarts—Go no further in respect to the conversation.

The Judge—Without he can make his explanation without repeating the conversation.

Mr. Fullerton—Then it won't appear to the jury that this report was the natural result of that which was related to him at all. The report may be a nonsequitur; it may be the natural result of the conversation. It is certainly proper for us to show the lacts of the report, the information which was communicated to him, because, if he is to be judged by the act, then, as a matter of course, it ought to be in the light of surrounding circumstances.

Mr. Evarts—The substantive fact that she told him that sue had been before the council and denied the charges; that is a sumcleat foundation, it seems to me.

Mr. Fullerton—Not by any means. I either want the whole of the conversation or none of it.

The Judge—The witness cannot detail the conversation any further.

Mr. Fullerton—Then I suppose it all goes out?

The Judge—No, it stands where it is. It appears now that she communicated the lact that she appeared before the communicated and denied all the charges.

Mr. Fullerton—But I want to show the reason

now that she communicated the lact that she appeared before the committee and denied all the charges.

Mr. Fullerton—But I want to show the reason which she gave; if this conversation is to be chopped in two in that way and the reason she denied this story before the committee left out. I don't see what is the use of any of it.

Mr. Beach—Is it permissible for the counsel on the other side to permit us to examine as to the conversation between Mr. Illion and his wife, and allow it to proceed to a certain stage and then object and Your Honor exclude what follows, and they retain the portions given, is that possible? If it is improper for us to give any of it, and counsel sat quiet while the windess was detailing this conversation between the windess was detailing this conversation between the windess was detailing this conversation between the misself and his wife, until they reached a particular point, where Mrs. Thion stated that she had denied before the committee the charges, they then object to our showing the answer which Mr. Thion made. Your Honor will surely not permit that injustice to the practice. The counsel should have objected the moment we entered upon the conversation, if he intended to raise the question of its admissibility, and not allow it to proceed to them, and when we ask to give the explanation on the particular stage where it was favorable to them, and when we sake to give the explanation on the particular stage where it was favorable to them, and when we sustained where the point was made.

Mr. Fullerton—Imake that suggestion is, sir, that as they have deprived no of the whole conversation, the whole deprived no of the whole conversation is to go out. My suggestion is, sir, that as they have deprived no of the whole conversation, the whole sustained where the point was made.

Mr. Evarts—If you make the suggestion is whether the whole conversation, the whole sustained whole conversation.

is, sit, that as they have deprived us of conversation, the whole should go out.

Mr. Evarts—Bo you make a motion to strike it out?

Mr. Fullerton—I make that suggestion.

Mr. Evarts—If you make that motion I wish to be heard on it.

Mr. Heasu—We do make the motion.

Mr. Evarts—Some observations have been made on my position. Will the stenographer be so good as to made the question which was asked this wiperse?

The stenographer then read, "I want you to state

The stenographer then read, "I want you to state under what circumstances the 'Short report' was prepared?"

Art. Evarts—Is there anything in that question that I ought to have objected to? When my learned friends ask a question of this witness. saying, "State a conversation between yourself and your wife? and I sit still and allow him to go on with the conversation them it would be time enough to criticise me for not stopping him and letting him go on. But your question was not that. Your question was underwhat circumstances was this paper prepared. And under that he sixris off to give as an inducement to the paper a communication of a situation before this committee of his wife. And that was the commencement of the circumstance. Now any other circumstance can be given, such as "under that this was done, or that was done." &c.—Inst is, if they come from parties that are properly to be heard. It is time enough when a question was of a circumstance. I expected an inducement then and said, "well, now, under cover of that conversation don't go on and parrate a conversation between husband and wife."

Ar. Beagen—The issne between usband and wife."

Ar. Beagen—The issne between us, sir, cannot be avoided by the gentleman. I say that he sat still while this witness detailed a very considerable part of the conversation between himself and his wif, and that it was the duty or the gentleman he intended to object to any of that interview, to interpose the objection when the narrative on the part of the witness commenced; and that it is unjust and illegal to permit the hulf of that conversation be be given till it reaches a point so far satisfactory to the conner upon the other side, and when they apprehend that the remaining portion of it will be unavorable to their interest, to snut of the witness commenced; and that it is unjust and illegal to permit the hulf of that conversation should be given, that it cannot be mangied and misrepresented in its true purpose and effect, and places the party who ofters it in a disadva

which will be manifest when that conversation is divelged.

Mr. Pullerton—I pass on to another topic. Did Mr. Beecher ever inform you who published the tripartite agreement? A. I den't remember that the publication of it was made a matter of tak between us, other than that the fact of its publication needed an answer; I knew who published it. Q. Did you know it from him? A. No, sir. Q. Was it ever spoken of in conversation between you? A. I don't remember that it was; it was published by Mr. Wikinson and Mr. Cleveland.

The Judge—We don't tak for that.

By Mr. Fulierton—Mr. Tilton, who was Bessie Turner?

THE MYSTERY OF THE CASE. Now comes the mystery of Elizabeth McDiarmid Tilton, in a rather embarrassed way, partly traced to her origin. An opinion has been long current in the Brooklyn circle that Bessie Turner was the

daughter of some very prominent person-name

The people all looked up and listened for the marvels of a new scandal. Mr. Beecher whispered into his wife's ear, his arm around ner neck. The iemale coterie around Mrs. Titton watched the cence of all intimacy with her, except household smiled and watched the witness' embarrassment with amazement, Mr. Moses Beeca, at Mr.

smiled and watched the witness' embarrassment with amazement, Mr. Moses Beech, at Mr. Beecher's elbow, got a good share of his attention. Witness continued—She was a little girl who came to our house, I hardly remember how many years ago, under the name of Lizzle McDlarmid—I should think, perhaps, weil, I should guess a dozen or fitteen years ago; she was a little walf of a thing; my impression is that in some way or other, through an old Sunday school teacher, either of mime or of Mrs. Tilton—Indeed, my niegent recollection is that Mr. Liouy, of the firm old.

T. Stewart & Co., knew something of her; I won't be accurate; I won't uncertake to substantiate that lact; she came there through Mrs. Tilton's invitation, I believe, just as it might be given to any servant, any girlary office boy—came there to help at work in the house and take care of the children; I don't know whether she resided suntinuously at our house until 1870 or not; I think in the summer of 1870 she was away in the West, at Mrs. Putnam's house, at Marlett; at all events, the period of her residence at our house must have terminated somewhere in 1870; then she came back from the West with Mrs. Thion and was a day or two at the house, and then she was sent off two or three weeks after the writing of what is called the "letter of contrition" the only conversation I have ever had with Mr. Becener on the subject has been from time to time to tanswer occasional questions whether or not she was pratting or making mischevous talk; she was these in Ohlo at school; Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Moulton arranged for her departure; I think she lett very speedily after Mrs. Beecher sent me his letter through Mr. Moulton; some time in January, 1871; Mr. Beecher never denied criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton of the was the person of whoth the condemnation should fall; none of us knew what Bessie Tuner's age was; she looked about sixteen years; she acced in the capacity of servant wille ake was with us; there is not a word of truth in the statement that i went to

Q. Did you hear what evidence she had given before the committee?
Witness—General Tracy told me; under his suggestion I prepared my report.
After various objections on the part of the defence, witness proceeded.
After this long squabble, where Beach showed

the shrewdest pertinacity and proved that his aminer with law and argument, the defence sulkil fell back. Witness proceeded, very much in de-tail—too much, perhaps—but had hardly got into his argument before somebody "wept" again. The

through the cross-examination. The Judge, tired of se much amplification, said, "Now, sir, what

of so much amplification, said, "Now, sir, what followed thereupon;"
"Thereupon, Your Honor, if you please," said Fullerton, "does not come in just for a moment."
So the two men got in pretty much what they

Pulerton, "does not come in just for a moment."

So the two men got in pretty much what they wanted.

WHEN TRACY WEPT.

I had two or three interviews with General Tracy; think Mr. Moulton mentioned all those interviews, because they had all reference to the same thing; General Tracy told me that I need have no anxiety concerning the formation of the committee, that Mrs. Histon had gone down to the committee at Mr. Ovington's house; that previous to the assembling of the committee, the Tracy, had insiructed ner what to say and how to say it, and put the questions to her so she would make no blunder in answering them; that when she came before the committee she astonished and impressed all of them with the allisions to her pastor and her husoand; that she had denied everything; that there had been no proposal of wrong by him toward her, or that there was any joundation whatever for the scandal, and, in making this narration, General Tracy wept; he said ne never had witnessed sinch as pectacle in his life. "Now," said he, "if you take the right advantage of Mrs. Tilton's appearance before that committee and of the tender hearts of those gentlemen toward all the parties in the case, and particularly toward you," he said, meaning myself, "now is the opportunity to suppress the scandal lorever; it is the woman's right to desy it; let her stand on that denies and you co-perate in that denial; it can be made a success." General Tracy's representations to me made a great impression upon my mind. He said, "you have now a chance to save Elizabeth and to blot out the scandal," and I answered, "For heaven's sake iwill only be too glad to co-operate with it:" I told General Tracy I would like him to explain what the method of procedure by the committee would be, and he said to me sometining like this, "Here are a party of gentlemen who can summon Mr. Beecher, and he can say what he chooses; they can summon Mr. Beecher, and he can say what he committee will be bound to make they can summon being the will be bound to make they

Early in the day, at a quarter past twelve, a large bundle of letters was produced by Mr. Beach. These letters, as it was understood, were the colebrated batch of amative domestic letters between Tilton and his wife, which the latter had left in her trunks for the former to publish in proof of his good relations with his wife up to a certain period, and that during this time Mr. Tilton's jealousy of Mr. Beecher was a frank subject of alletters, as it appeared, between Tilton and ing that all the freshness of these letters should be appropriated for their uses by the counsel for the defendant. The Court adjourned pending the discussion of how the letters were to be used.

fulcity, the audience was turned out to spend an where still the discussion was Beecher and Tilton, or at some umbrageous chop house, waitered by neophytes who hardly knew whether Beecher was a man or a golden buck, and Tilton a devilled kidthese English resorts and hear the argent discassions of the hour are to be envied. A court attendant relates that one of them, a nine-year old, walked up to a disputant at recess one day, when only one remained, and said :- "Tilton's goin' to whip, ain't he?"

"That's a long way off." "Well what are they, Mister, anyway? Ain't it two preachers, one of 'em in t'other's pul-

Behold the juryman in a chop house! He eats on him. Yet he must hear the gravity of the duty with which he is charged indirectly related on every side, and feel that in a winter of unusual deprivation and inclemency the great trial of Brooklyn has usurped as much attention as if the occupation of the country was not hunger, em-ployment, medicine and government, but those lesser relations to multitudes of honor, equity, reputation and society. As in a great man's reign the theocratic king could be called to account by his prophet for taking one poor man's amb, so the loss of a wife, willing or mevitable,

has laid the Republic by the ears.

A lew years ago Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher were respectively the rival leaders of two wings of woman's suffrage leagues, capitalized in Brooklyn and New York. The younger man was, of course, the more radical. To-day, as they stand has come forward over their heads, of woman in every relation, as a unit or a duality, a spiritual gated forever or only in mutuality. One wife appears another appears against hers, claiming the portion of sorrow. And so the political theories of men about women and of women about them-selves return to the small circle that empraces all

At recess the lawyers for Mr. Titton were going through the series of letters which passed between Pheodore Tilton and his wife and Tilton and Beecher. Since the death of the elder Mrs. Moni-Bescher. Since the death of the elder Mrs. Moni-ton and the close of Frank Moniton's testimony the house of the latter in Remsen street has not been so devoted to hospitality for counsel of the defence as formerly, but there is no change of re-lations between Moniton and Tilton, Moniton making a Quixotism of friendship, and, although he scarcely cozed in this trial, he knows very well from his red head, that the former is writing a speech, and that Plymouth church regards him as an Absalom, to be caught somehow by the hair and suspended.

witnesses—Frank Carpenter, Mrs. Moulton, per-haps Florence Tilton. It is expected that the evidence on this side will be concluded by the close of next week, if not before. The great scene on Mr. Beecher's side will be his own appearance on the stand. He has taken notes all through this trial, closely pursuing it, and how he must labor to make his sermon also, not to say his paper, is something appairing. His lawyers have given Tilton great latitude as a precedent to a speech in full temperament and ardor by himself, deissue all turough. The affair may go on to April, and be an all fools' matter. AFTER RECESS
all things proceeded as before, the crowd no

less alert, the jury holding on with good tenacity, uncomplaining of the sacrifice of time and lib-erty. Indeed, this trial is so rare a study in morals, temperament and practice, that young attorneys not bereft of lair practice come every day to watch it through for the discipline it gives.

The counsel has been winnowed and sifted of the chaff, and only the polite and keen spirits on each side are now engaged. They fence like Hamiet teous, but yet their points are venomed.

side are now engaged. They fence like Hamlet and Laertes, for all the wrong between them courteous, but yet their points are venomed.

Theodore Tilton was recalled at ten minutes past two o'clock, and his direct examination was resumed by Mr. Fullerton.

Q. At what time did you usually go away on your lecturing tour? A. Sometimes in October, sometimes in November.

Q. liow long would you be usually absent from home? A. Sometimes until the middle of February or Marca; sometimes until the middle of February or Marca; sometimes until the middle of February or Marca; sometimes in was in the habit of visiting home in the luterim.

Q. During this absence did you correspond with her? A. I salways wrote to her every day.

Q. How frequently did she write to you? A. I wrote to her every usy and she wrote to me every day; that was the rule of the correspondence.

Q. State if these (handing a batch of letters) are some of the letters written to you by your wise during your absence in 1867? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Fullerton — offer these letters in evidence:—

MRS. TILTON'S LETTERS TO HER HUSBAND.

Mr. Pulierton then read the following letters:—

MRS. TILTON'S LETTERS TO HER HUSBAND.

Mr. Pulierton then read the following letters:—

MRS. TILTON'S LETTERS TO HER HUSBAND.

Mr. Punctous Husband—I find our language very poor in superlatives when I attempt to describe my soul's love. What a delicious way you have of rebuking and teaching me! — i supposed you would receive my letters in resular succession, and it did not occur to me that the date was necessary. — Prenening always that you think I am the lovelless and best of little wives when you praise me, though it be true or not, I am non-lent. I go singing and light-hearted about my work, had you think I am the lovelless and best of little wives when you praise me, though it be true or not, I am non-lent. I go singing and light-hearted about my work had you think I han always the provided when you make a more provided with a hand of the provided when you make a more provided when I

"When I see
God for myself, he hears that name or thine.
And sees within my eyes the tears of two."
My libs hungar to kies you. Adde... YOUR OWN.
Q. Look at these letters of 1868, and say whether they are letters written by your wife to you. A Yes, sir.
Air. Fullerton read:—

Ny Beloved Don't you know the peculiar phase of Christ's character as a lover is so precious to me because of my consecration and devotion to you! I learn to love you from my love to Him: I have learned to love Mim from loving you.

I couple you with him, nor do I feel it one whit investment as a man bowed down with grief jor my like and as I store myself seaming.

ports, but Mr. Mouiton said he was satisfied with the short one: Mrs. Thiton said she was more pleased with the long one.

Mr. Fullerton here said that they desired to give some correspondence in evidence to show the relations existing between Mr. Tilton and his wife, and declared the direct examination closed. Some squabbling over the production of the correspondence iolowed: Evarus wanted the whole produced and identified; Heach and Fullerton desired to select a lew letters from the mass, as the entire would take too long to read.

The Judge decided for the defence.

The Court then took a recess until two o'clock.

Early in the day, at a quarter past twelve, a

Mr. Fullerton read:

Tursday, Feb. 4, 1982.

Mr Darlisg:—I wrote to you in the morning before the shadows of loneliness should nave time to fall upon me and you to depress your spirits. Yours enclosing \$100 reached me trom Newcastle. I have now received \$30, and I feel that my reputation as a financier rests upon the manner in which I expend these precious funds. If you expect me to save every month as when I have to get the roof repaired and the sitting room papered.

tollness of your delicious love, have no need. dave for his sake i am gratified if I may minister, and thank God the while.

Oh, dear Theodore, husband, how much I rejoice in your love—am kept in perfect humiliation that he who knows me so well should love so grandly. This is the theme of all my thoughts. No other sentiment or creature hath power to move me.

The chords of my heart are set to the narmony of love for you. Now, how i may be able to express this to you when you return I know not. That the flame will always burg I know but that, by reason of infirmities, it shall glow upon the cheek and through the eye, I know not. In God only is my trust. He knows my heart's desire. I implore you to live "by faith and not by sight" with regard to your dear little wife. Now to Him whe is able to keep both soul and body I commit you the might. Parewell. Yours, devotedly. Elizabeth.

[Marked Exhibit 87.]

Sunder Exhibit 87.]

My Drank Brioved—I find myself running to the calendar as often to discover the day of your return as before my babes are born I watch the date of their birth. I have sett ed my mind to receive you two weeks from to-day. Do not disappoint me. But I shall have nothing to say to you save love, for have I not faithfully bold you each day's events and experiences? Now it remains not to me to recapifulate, and I crave your patience in advance. (inaudible.) I have no supreme wish for our children. (inaudible.)

Then the next refers to personal matters. I love you solemnly, truly. If the thought of secing you is so delicious what will be the reality? Come to me, YOUR OWN ELIZABETH. Q. Look at that letter (handing to witness) of 1869, and say whether it was written by your wile? A. Yes, sir.

1866, and say whether it was written by your wise? A. Yes, sir.

Danny Skroynd-it is with delight and for refreshment that I hasten as opportunity offers to sit down without interruption to write and think of you. Is it not true that I write of you as we I as to you? Ohl my own dear fushend, could I but enjoy your companiouship now a little while—I cannot understand why the demons weariness, fault-finding, ungelerous selfishness and many hateful little sprites perpetually hang about ne when you are with me to modify and lessen our possible enjoyment, I was thinkink last evening, on looking out at the clear monilight night, how different were the shadows of nature, though tacy were the shadows of sight, from the shadows of the mind and heart. The former purify, the latter depress. I was grieved as not being able to mail you a line last evening, but we had an evening call from Mr and Mrs. P. Leside—II will omit that.) Carroll is waiting to take this rambling let re to the post. omit that? Our own dear wife, who is Goodby and good night. Your own dear wife, who is proud and fond of her husband.

Proud and fond of her husband.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—Look at the letters which I now show you, and state whether they are the letters, or some or them, which you wrote to your wise daring you absence? (Handing wisness some letters.) A. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILKON'S LETTERS TO MRS. TILTON.

Mr. Fullerton then read the joilowing:— MR. THATON'S LETTERS TO MRS. THATON.

Mr. Fullerton then read the jollowing:—

Chaypondyning. Feb. 8, 1988.

Sunday Morning. Feb. 8, 1988.

My Drak Archi.—I dreamed of you and last night, and awoke thinking of you this morning. How much I want to see yeld How I yearn after you! How my soul blesses you day by day! I can newer describe how grecious your love of your hasband has appeared to him during these few weeks past. Your singleness, your farvor, year purity, your devotion—they fill my mind and heart with reverence, adoration and humility.

I regard my last evening spent with you at home as the moor member was made a new creature that man was the moor member was made a new creature that man was the moor member was made a new creature that man was in regrets. No more replining, no more your regiming, no more years regrets no more loss of selt-respect, no more growelling in the dust. On the contrary, I am once again a man among men and a Christian among Christians. Now, this transformation I owe to yoursell, to your irrepressible love and devotion and your ceaselves pravers and your vitoorious lath.

You always nave it in your power either to crown a dethrone me. You are the chief raining influence of my lite. Four words, your which, your looks, your thoughts act on me has magic. When I am doinly you say long you happy I wak like a prince newly come into his aingdom.

Your letters, since i have been from home this less town how the liters, since i have been from home this less town him to live. When I am making you happy I wak like a prince newly come into his aingdom.

Your letters, since i have been from home this less town how the love. Each one file me with renewed and their love. Each one file me with renewed and their love. Each one file me with renewed and their love. Each one file me with renewed and freedship of all other irriends! I have never seen any one who loves as you do. You have the richest of all human hearts. I am pledged to you foreer. My yows I shall keep and not break. With God's help and

Blessings on your soul this sabbath day. Everyours, TH sODOME.

CLINTON, Iowa, Feb. 21, 1983.

PRY—Heigho! Five of your letters have just come to me all in a bunch. "Here's richness." I mm spending a few minutes of the sanlight in peninna these lines. It is the only chance I can got to write you from Unition as all your chance I can got to write you from Unition as all your chance I can got to write you from Unition as all your chance I can got to write you from Unition as all your chance I can got to write you from Uniton as all your chance I can got to write you from Uniton as all your chance I was a write of the late of the can got to the boys out of debt. I reached Calcago at nine in the evening, and was met at the station up Colonel Elitor. I would like to be at home or see you here.

Privance, Pa., Jan. 10, 1870.

My Danting Wirs—I owe the short remainder of this evening to you, and shall fulfil my debt. I was unable to keep my oromise made in the preceding letter to you on the profounce of the wind of the profounce of them the four days. During the time nave seen nardly less than a thousand oil wells, some of them a thousand feet deep some of them yesiding a hundred barrels a day, and maxing their owners as rich as princes, and some of them dry, useless and profiless—a means of runing many speculators. I nave passed the very spot to-day where Washington crossed the Allegheny on a raft. If that thrirty gentleman had suspected the existence of petroleum, he might have spent his life is almaing wells, building derricks and tanking oils, and have never become the Fahre of his Country. "Give my love to the children and say that I shall take an early opportunity to write them a letter. But, as a general rule, my only chance to get a pen in my hand is between my lecture and my bedtime; and often under letters. My remembers to Sophia and the other members of "my house and heart." Lovingly your, and the win.

between my lecture and my bedtime; and often tumes the Committee steal away even this little bit of covered leaver.

My remembrances to Sophia and the other members of "my house and heart." Lovingly yours.

My premembrances to Sophia and the other members of "my house and heart." Lovingly yours.

THEODORE.

Springersel, Jan. 16, 1870.

My Dran Wirk:—A fierce real is italing and the window panes are poited with it. My solours is in a stately house, situated on a high ridge of land and overlooking the Lagonda Valley. The exposed and commanding situation gives me all the voices of the storm heaven's great organ blows to-night.

I reneat my cry of "No lettera." One letter, indeed. I did receive hast evening, but it was the one you had sent to Indioute a week before. I have received not did receive instances the worses and the highest that something was wearened and the highest middle and the belogram in the cell of the committee of the cell of the committee of the cell of the cel

Mr. Evarta—We understand that date to be the eth of July.

Witness—I was at home when Mrs. Tilton came to the house that night; it was about 10 victods.

Q. When did she leave her own house for the purpose of separation f A. I believe it was that same night.

Q. Now, what day did you return, and what pare of the day was it? A. I think I returned to the nouse the next morning; I had been to see Gazeral Tracy in regard to—

Mr. Kvarta—Kver mind that. We do not desire to learn where you had been. What time of the